



# Ministry of Defence



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Statistical Bulletins Series 6 provides statistical information on aspects of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and Armed Forces which are not covered by the other Series.

Bulletin 6.01 is an annual publication which provides figures on MOD Land Holdings, by parent service, country, type of use and whether owned, leased or with legal rights.

This edition gives statistics for 2007 to 2013, with a base year of 2000, and updates figures released in UK Defence Statistics 2012 Chapter 6, Tables 6.1-6.3, which provided statistics up to 2012.

### Key Points and Trends

- The MOD owns 228,000 hectares of land and foreshore (either freehold or leasehold) and holds rights over a further 204,900 hectares of land and foreshore. In total, this is about 1.8% of the UK land mass.
- Since 2012, there has been a decrease of some 1,100 hectares in the freehold and leasehold figure. This decrease is in accordance with the trends in the estate over recent years as the Department seeks to divest itself of properties that are surplus to requirements, particularly where these can assist wider government initiatives to provide land for housing etc.
- The Centre<sup>1</sup> owns or has rights over the largest area, at 391,100 hectares (or 90% of the MOD total), a decrease of 700 hectares since 2012.
- England accounts for the largest portion of land owned or with rights held, at 261,500 hectares (or 60% of the MOD total), a decrease of 900 hectares since 2012.
- Training areas and ranges occupy the largest area at 360,400 hectares (or 83% of the MOD total), a decrease of 300 hectares since 2012.

1. The original release of this bulletin incorrectly labelled this as 'The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)' rather than 'The Centre'.

## Further Information

Defence Statistics welcomes feedback on statistical products. If you have any comments or questions about this Statistical Bulletin or about our statistics in general, you can contact us as follows:

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- Visit our website at [www.dasa.mod.uk](http://www.dasa.mod.uk) and complete the feedback form there.

If you require information which is not available within this or other available publications, you may wish to submit a Request for Information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to the Ministry of Defence via the following link:

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/ContactUs/FreedomOfInformationInformationRequest.htm>

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Please note that these email addresses may change later in the year.

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

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Tables marked as **NS** are National Statistics. Those without are Official Statistics but have not been badged as National Statistics. Details are provided above individual tables.

# Symbols and Conventions

## Symbols

}	categories merged for some years
	discontinuity in time series
~	fewer than five
*	not applicable
..	not available
p	Provisional
r	Revised
rp	revised but still provisional
e	Estimate
–	Zero or rounded to zero

*Italic* figures are used for percentages and other rates, except where otherwise indicated.

## Rounding

Where rounding has been used, totals and sub-totals have been rounded separately and so may not equal the sums of their rounded parts.

## Revisions

There are no regular planned revisions of this Bulletin. Amendments to figures for earlier years may be identified during the annual compilation of this Bulletin. This will be addressed in one of two ways:

- i. where the number of figures updated in a table is small, figures will be updated and those which have been revised will be identified with the symbol "r". An explanation for the revision will be given in the footnotes to the table.
- ii. where the number of figures updated in a table is substantial, the revisions to the table, together with the reason for the revisions, will be identified in the commentary at the beginning of the relevant chapter / section, and in the commentary above affected tables. Revisions will not be identified by the symbol "r" since where there are a large number of revisions in a table this could make them more difficult to read

Occasionally updated figures will be provided to the editor during the course of the year. Since this Bulletin is published electronically it is possible to revise figures during the course of the year. However to ensure continuity and consistency, figures will only be adjusted during the year where it is likely to substantially affect interpretation and use of the figures.

## Abbreviations

See Glossary.

# Introduction

## Background

The Ministry of Defence is one of the largest landowners in the country, with an estate equal to over 1% of the UK land mass. The estate, spread over approximately 4,000 sites, is critical to the effectiveness of the Armed Forces as it is used for training, accommodation and provides a base from which operations can be instigated.

The total area (freehold and leasehold) of the Defence Estate is some 228,000 hectares, with additional rights and grants providing further capability of 204,900 hectares, should it be required. It is held solely to support the delivery of Defence capability.

The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) came into existence on 1 April 2011 as recommended in the Defence Reform Review, replacing the existing Defence Estates (DE) organisation, and includes Top Level Budget (TLB) property and facilities management functions. The DIO manages property assets ranging from barracks and airfields to rural training areas, which are valued at about £24 billion. The annual cost of new construction, maintenance and property maintenance is in excess of £3.3 billion.

For more information, visit the Defence Infrastructure Organisation website at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/defence-infrastructure-organisation>

## Context

This Bulletin is the primary means by which information on MOD's land holdings is made widely available. A range of users including the media, politicians, academic researchers and the general public may use the information in this Bulletin to:

- gain an understanding of the size and condition of the MOD estate;
- set the context for other information on Defence;
- assist in understanding the impact of initiatives and policy on MOD estate.

Public accountability requires that the MOD should account for its assets, as well as knowing where they are and how they are used. The publication of this information in a bulletin format means that the data is available publicly, regularly and as a time series.

## Data Sources

The land holding figures are derived from the Defence Property Gazetteer (DPG), a database maintained by the DIO, which contains information on all the property assets that are owned, occupied or over which the MOD holds the rights. The areas of each property are calculated from computerised mapping in order to provide the most accurate representation of the size of the Defence Estate. Future land holding figures will be derived from the newly implemented Infrastructure Management System (IMS) that is replacing the numerous information systems within DIO.

The figures do not currently include land held by the Volunteer Estate (VE). However, it is intended to include these at a later date when the relevant data has been incorporated into the IMS.

Due to the way the data is held in the DPG, it is no longer possible to show the extent of foreshore that held by the MOD. Therefore, separate figures for this are no longer shown but are included in the totals provided.

The figures presented include land occupied by all MOD Top Level Budget (TLB) holders (including United States Visiting Forces (USVF) occupied sites); all Trading Funds and Agencies (including Defence Support Group (DSG), Defence Science & Technology Laboratory (DSTL) and the Hydrographic Office).

## Data Quality

The data in these tables have been extracted from a MOD database which is considered to be reliable and there are no significant concerns over the accuracy of data. In addition to validation by DIO, the data in these tables have been subjected to sense checks by Government Statisticians. Further information can be found in the Background Quality Report.

## Key Points and Policy Contexts

- The MOD owns 228,000 hectares of land and foreshore (either freehold or leasehold), with access to a further 204,900 hectares from various rights and grants, much of this forms the training estate. In total this is about 1.8% of the UK land mass.
- This is a decrease in the size of the overall MOD estate of some 1,100 hectares from that reported in 2012, which is largely accounted for by the disposal of a small number of large sites, together with a larger number of smaller properties. This is in accordance with the trends in the estate over recent years, as the Department seeks to divest itself of properties that are surplus to requirements, particularly where these can assist wider government initiatives to provide land for housing etc.
- The Centre<sup>1</sup> owns or has the rights over the largest area at 391,100 hectares (or 90% of the MOD total), a fall of 700 hectares since 2012. A significant amount of this is accounted for by the disposal of the former RAF Machrihanish, which was sold to local community interests under right-to-buy legislation.
- England accounts for the largest portion of land owned or with rights held, at 261,500 hectares (or 60% of the MOD total), a decrease of 900 hectares since 2012. The decrease in freehold land in England is largely due to the disposal of a number of sites, including former RAF Bicester, MOD properties in Bath, and residential properties across the estate. The decrease in the figures for Scotland reflects the disposal of RAF Machrihanish on the Kintyre peninsula referred to above.
- Training areas and ranges occupy the largest area at 360,400 hectares (including rights over 204,300 hectares), representing over 83% of the total holdings. Since 2012 there has been a decrease in the area attributed to Airfields, largely as a result of the disposals indicated above. There has also been a smaller reduction in the area occupied by

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<sup>1</sup> The original release of this bulletin incorrectly labelled this as 'The DIO' (Defence Infrastructure Organisation) rather than 'The Centre'.

barracks and camps, including the sale of Erskine Barracks outside of Salisbury. Other minor changes are as a result of re-categorisation of properties between land uses.

## **Overview**

**Table 6.01.01** shows the area of land occupied by each Service and whether it is owned, leased or with legal rights.

**Table 6.01.02** shows the area of MOD holdings by country.

**Table 6.01.03** shows the area of MOD holdings by type of use, such as airfields, training areas and barracks.

## **Larger areas of the Defence Estate**

### **Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire**

The Army has been connected with Salisbury Plain since 1897, and the total area of the current estate is just over 38,000 hectares. It is 25 miles by 10 miles (40km by 16km) and occupies about one ninth of the area of Wiltshire.

Much of the land is let to farmers or is grazed under license. Approximately 12,150 hectares of the land is used for live firing and as impact areas. In certain areas, public access permanently restricted for safety reasons.

### **Catterick and Feldom Training Area, Yorkshire**

The area's military history dates from as far back as 1798. Later, General Lord Baden-Powell, based in Richmond from 1908 to 1910 as GOC the Northumbrian Division, was tasked by the War Office to establish a military training centre in the north of England - he chose Catterick. Its status as a permanent training centre was secured in 1921, and a period of intensive building followed. The land comprising the current training area was acquired between 1921 and 1985 and its current size is some 8,000 hectares.

In conjunction with military training, Catterick Training Area is predominantly used for livestock grazing, while the better in-bye land is farmed more intensively for hay, silage and arable crops.

### **Otterburn Training Area, Northumberland**

A military presence, in the form of Roman legions, existed in the Otterburn area as long ago as the first and second centuries AD. In 1911, the War Office bought 7,690 hectares of land here and the artillery ranges were extended during the Second World War.

The training area now consists of some 22,900 hectares of land, which is all owned by the MOD, and is the largest single impact area range in the UK. It is partitioned into three separate Danger Areas: Redesdale Range, Otterburn Range, Bellshiels Demolition Area, and has three Outside Gun Areas. Some 45,000 soldiers use the area each year. The Cheviot Dry Training Area is to the north of these areas.

## **Dartmoor Training Area, Devon**

Military training has taken place on Dartmoor since the early 1800s, being used intensively for tactical exercises with live ammunition during the Second World War. Today, the MOD uses (by freehold, lease or licence) approximately 12,760 hectares of the National Park's 94,400 hectares. The Dartmoor Training Area is used for light forces exercises, mostly for Royal Marines and other units based in the southwest.

There are three Range Danger Areas: Okehampton, Merrivale and Willsworthy, which when this land is not in use for live firing, provide an area for dry training with blank ammunition. There are also smaller training areas at Cramber and Ringmoor.

## **RAF Spadeadam, Cumbria**

Located on the edge of the Wark Forest between Hadrian's Wall and the Scottish Borders, the site now occupied by the RAF used to be known as the Spadeadam Wastes. This area was mostly remote and uninhabited until 1957 when the Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile Test Centre was built.

The land area of this site is about 3,642 hectares, making it the largest RAF Station in the UK. The majority of this land is sub-let for timber production to the Forestry Commission.

RAF Spadeadam is home to the Electronic Warfare Tactics Range, one of two such facilities in Europe, which offers a unique facility for the training of aircrews in a realistic, hostile Electronic Warfare environment. The range is contained within Low Flying Area 13, which extends from Hawick in Scotland, south to Alston in England, to Langholm in the west and to Hexham in the east.

RAF Spadeadam provides realistic Electronic Warfare training for aircrew, primarily for the RAF, although other NATO Air Forces use this facility as well.

## **Sennybridge Training Area, Powys**

Sennybridge Training Area (SENTA), the third largest training area in the UK, is a major Field Firing Area which was requisitioned in 1939, and taken over as a Royal Artillery Practice Camp in 1940. The site consists of approximately 12,000 hectares of land owned by the MOD on the Mynydd Epynt, a wild plateau covered largely by blanket bog and grass, and an additional 2,500 hectares leased from Forest Enterprises in the Crychan Forest, which is available for limited training.

The Epynt Way, a 56 mile (90 km) circular permissive bridleway that follows on, or near to, the boundary of SENTA, was opened in 2004.



**Table 6.01.01**

**Land holdings by parent service area and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year**

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.  
A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.  
**This table is a National Statistic.**

	2000	Thousand hectares						
		2007	2008	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>2,3</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total land &amp; foreshore holdings and Rights held<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>372.0</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>435.3</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>432.9</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>228.0</b>
Freehold	219.9	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0	209.8	208.8	207.7
Leasehold	18.6	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.6	20.3	20.3
<b>Rights held<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>204.9</b>

Of which:

<b>Naval Service</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Freehold	10.7	15.2	14.9	15.0	15.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Leasehold	2.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Rights held<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Army</b>	<b>243.9</b>	<b>245.1</b>	<b>245.2</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Freehold	152.1	151.4	151.4	151.0	151.0	14.2	14.1	13.8
Leasehold	3.8	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Rights held<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Royal Air Force</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Freehold	30.9	29.0	29.0	28.0	28.0	17.8	17.7	17.7
Leasehold	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
<b>Rights held<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>The Centre<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>392.8</b>	<b>391.8</b>	<b>391.1</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>188.6</b>	<b>187.4</b>	<b>186.8</b>
Freehold	25.1	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	172.7	171.9	171.2
Leasehold	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	15.9	15.5	15.6
<b>Rights held<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>204.3</b>	<b>204.4</b>	<b>204.4</b>
<b>Other<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Freehold	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	3.2	3.0	3.0
Leasehold	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Rights held<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

1. The figures presented for years 2009 and 2010 were rounded to the nearest thousand hectares.
2. Data from 2011 has been compiled using a new spatial dataset which allows for greater accuracy in the measurement of the estate. Because of this new dataset, comparable figures for earlier years are not available. Figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred hectares.
3. The large changes in the allocations to parent service areas between 2010 and 2011 reflect the outcome of the Defence Estate Training Review, with the Training Estate now transferred to the Defence Infrastructure Organisation, part of the Centre.
4. Rights held are land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and
5. The Centre includes Defence Equipment & Support, Defence Infrastructure Organisation (including former Defence Training Estate (hence marked increase in values from 2011) and Service family quarters leased from Annington Property Ltd.) and Centre TLBs. This subtotal was correctly labelled as 'The Centre' in UK Defence Statistics up to 2012, but incorrectly labelled as 'The DIO' (Defence Infrastructure Organisation) in the original release of this 2013 bulletin.
6. Includes Permanent Joint Headquarters and Trading Funds.

**Table 6.01.02**

**Land holdings by country and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year**

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.

A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

**This table is a National Statistic.**

	Thousand hectares							
	2000	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>2</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total land &amp; foreshore holdings and Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>372.0</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>435.3</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>432.9</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>230.4</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>228.0</b>
Freehold	219.9	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0	209.8	208.8	207.7
Leasehold	18.6	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.6	20.3	20.3
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>204.9</b>	<b>204.9</b>

Of which:

<b>England</b>	<b>226.3</b>	<b>224.2</b>	<b>223.9</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>263.3</b>	<b>262.4</b>	<b>261.5</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>189.5</b>	<b>188.0</b>	<b>187.0</b>	<b>179.1</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>177.5</b>
Freehold	176.2	172.5	172.2	171.0	170.0	164.5	163.8	163.1
Leasehold	15.6	17.3	17.3	17.0	17.0	14.6	14.4	14.4
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>84.1</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Freehold	20.6	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.0	19.8	19.8	19.8
Leasehold	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>146.1</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>
Freehold	20.2	24.6	24.6	25.0	25.0	23.5	23.5	23.1
Leasehold	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.4	5.4	5.5
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>117.5</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Freehold	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Rights held<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Land and foreshore holdings</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>240.3</b>	<b>239.0</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>230.4<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>228.0</b>
<b>Land</b>	<b>219.9</b>	<b>222.1</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
England	176.6	174.5	174.2	173.0	172.0	..	..	..
Wales	19.7	19.7	19.7	20.0	20.0	..	..	..
Scotland	20.6	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.0	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	..	..	..
<b>Foreshore</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
England	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	..	..	..
Wales	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	..	..	..
Scotland	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	..	..	..
Northern Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	..	..	..

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

1. The figures presented for years 2009 and 2010 were rounded to the nearest thousand hectares.
2. Data from 2011 has been compiled using a new spatial dataset which allows for greater accuracy in the measurement of the estate. Because of this new dataset, comparable figures for earlier years are not available. Figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred hectares.
3. Rights held are Land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.
4. Separate figures for land and foreshore are no longer recorded.

**Table 6.01.03**

**Land holdings by type of use and whether owned, leased or with legal rights, at 1 April each year**

These holdings include land declared as surplus to defence requirements.

A thousand hectares is 3.86 square miles.

**This table is a National Statistic.**

	2000	Thousand hectares						
	2000	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>2</sup>	2012	2013
<b>Total land &amp; foreshore holdings and Rights held</b>	<b>363.3</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>373.4</b>	<b>372.0</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>435.3</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>432.9</b>
Freehold	219.9	220.4	220.0	219.0	218.0	209.8	208.8	207.7
Leasehold	18.6	20.3	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.6	20.3	20.3
Rights <sup>3</sup>	124.8	124.9	133.1	133.0	133.0	204.9	204.9	204.9

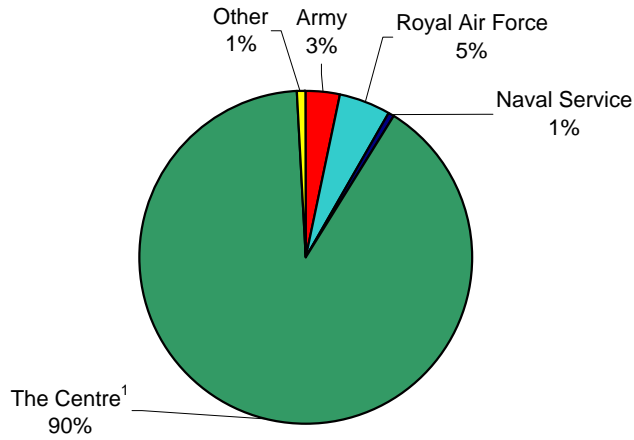
*Of which:*

<b>Airfields</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Freehold	24.5	24.7	24.5	24.0	23.0	16.1	15.6	15.1
Leasehold	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.4
Rights <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
<b>Naval bases</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Freehold	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Rights <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Training areas, ranges</b>	<b>278.2</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>291.6</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>291.0</b>	<b>361.3</b>	<b>360.7</b>	<b>360.4</b>
Freehold	145.3	148.8	148.7	148.0	148.0	144.0	143.5	143.2
Leasehold	13.3	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.0	13.1	12.9	13.0
Rights <sup>3</sup>	119.6	119.5	127.7	128.0	128.0	204.3	204.3	204.3
<b>Barracks, camps</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Freehold	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.6	11.4	11.2
Leasehold	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Rights <sup>3</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Storage, supply depots</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Freehold	10.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	7.1	7.3	7.3
Leasehold	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rights <sup>3</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Research and Development</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.3</b>
Freehold	20.5	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.0	15.4	20.7	20.6
Leasehold	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
Rights <sup>3</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
<b>Radio &amp; W/T stations</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Freehold	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	3.3	3.4
Leasehold	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rights <sup>3</sup>	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Freehold	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	11.5	6.4	6.3
Leasehold	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
Rights <sup>3</sup>	1.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.2

Source: MOD Defence Infrastructure Organisation

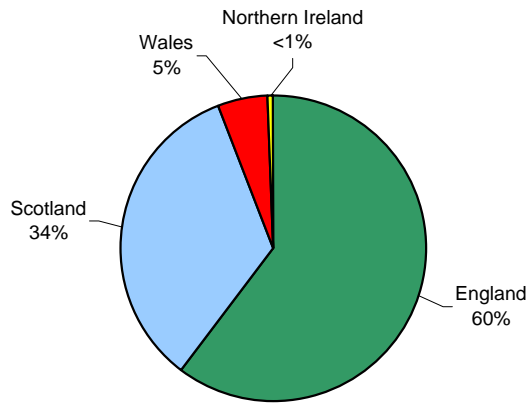
1. The figures presented for years 2009 and 2010 were rounded to the nearest thousand hectares.
2. Data from 2011 has been compiled using a new spatial dataset which allows for greater accuracy in the measurement of the estate. Because of this new dataset, comparable figures for earlier years are not available. Figures have been rounded to the nearest hundred hectares.
3. Rights held are land and foreshore that are not owned by, or leased to MOD, but over which the Department has limited rights under grants and rights.

**Chart to table 6.01.01 Area of land holdings by parent service area at 1 April 2013**

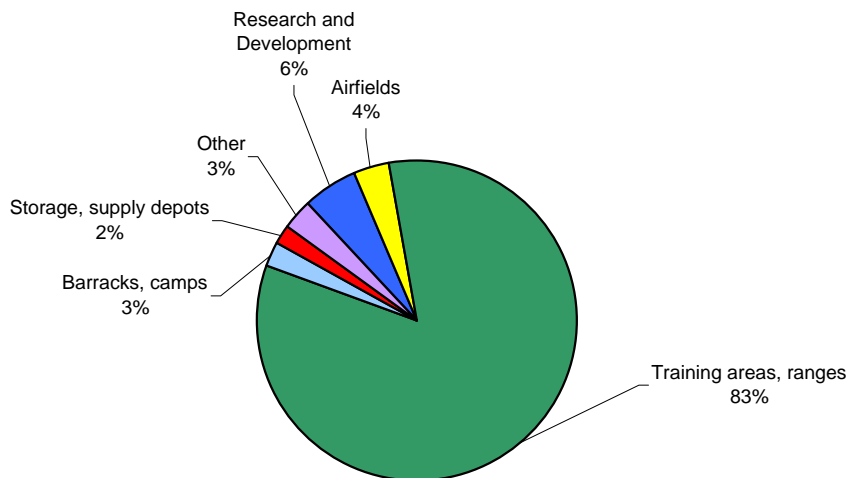


1. This subtotal was incorrectly labelled as 'Defence Infrastructure Organisation' in the original release of this bulletin.

**Chart to table 6.01.02 Area of land holdings by country at 1 April 2013**



**Chart to table 6.01.03 Area of land holdings by type of use at 1 April 2013**



# Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

**DE** see **Defence Estates**.

**Defence Estates (DE)** became a TLB on 1 April 2005 with the merger of Defence Estates with the Defence Housing Executive. DE is responsible for managing the defence estate and ensuring that it is managed and developed in a sustainable manner, in line with acknowledged best practice and Government policy. Defence Estates ceased to be a TLB and became part of DIO on 1 April 2011.

**Defence Infrastructure Organisation** DIO was formed on 1 April 2011, when the former Defence Estates organisation was brought together with other infrastructure functions in the MOD to form a single organisation. DIO manages the MOD's property infrastructure and ensures strategic management of the Defence estate as a whole, optimising investment and providing the best support possible to the military.

**DIO** see **Defence Infrastructure Organisation**.

**Defence Science and Technology Laboratory** The DSTL is a Trading Fund of the MOD created in July 2001. It supplies impartial scientific and technical research and advice to the MOD and other government departments.

**DSTL** see **Defence Science and Technology Laboratory**.

**Hydrographic Office** see **UK Hydrographic Office**

**Ministry of Defence** The Ministry of Defence (MOD) is the United Kingdom government department responsible for implementation of government defence policy and is the headquarters of the British Armed Forces. The principal objective of the MOD is to defend the United Kingdom and its interests. The MOD also manages day to day running of the armed forces, contingency planning and defence procurement.

**RAF** see **Royal Air Force**.

**Royal Air Force** The RAF's mission is: "To generate air power to meet the Defence Mission."

**TLB** see **Top Level Budget**.

**Top Level Budget** The TLB is the major organisational grouping of the MOD.

**UK Hydrographic Office** The UK Hydrographic Office is responsible for surveying the seas around the UK and other areas to aid navigation.